and ment architecture. What their proposed at it discusses. When all the very more out of a flavorpoon etting. It shows Kramina propagations out for Wednesdom of the second, their are at the mann time programming the second other are at the mann time programming the second other are at the mann time and are selected to the second of the

The state of the state of the control of the control of the state of t While we she one hand, we have the struggle of

While, on the one hand, we have the stronger of manners and men, we have on the order, the stronger of commerce with excepteded markets, and of known belongy with the ident comings of nature.

At a very early posted of the Chimese revolution. I have the attention of year tenders to the disastions before it was likely to except on the social contribute of Great Scritter. The Chimese insurrection. beforence if was likely to execute on the accidence of creat Scrinin. The Chinese insurrection, we see now told by The Economics. It resupent is the real districts, the result of which is that real accidence of in the market of Landon and collins are leading done in the market of Shanghai. At Shanghai, we read in the obsculat of Mosars Rushia; A glas, we read in the obsculat of Mosars Rushia; A glas, we read in the obsculat of Mosars Rushia; A glas, we read in the obsculat of Mosars Rushia; A glas, we read in the obsculat of Mosars Rushia; A glas, we read in the obsculat of Mosars Rushia; A glas, we read in the obsculat of Mosars Rushia; A glas, we read in the obsculat of Mosars Rushia; A glas, we read in the country of house, the two market has opened at a price of the obsculation of the country of the outer was given to the outer was given to the outer was in some instances, the facil is very section. in some instances, the fall is very serious. Some large and fast secondulating, and we feat the ware large and but accommissing and we fear the pres-port of amendment is rather remote. At Amer the brade in imports, beyond a rew chests of optim, ap-pears at an end for the present. The following is resembed, as the state of the markets at Shanghai. Both black teas and raw sides have been offering "been such as greatly to restrict operations to desir appeared to take manufactures, and transactions have been chiefly effected by means of evenual very low prices, and builton from Canson. Large amounts of treasure have been removed from the place, but the supply is rapoil) being exhausted, and we must look to either quarters for silver builton and corn, without which we shall soon be unable to purchase produce, unless a great improvement should take place in the import market. Business in the latter has been very limited, and chiefly confined to sales of

demaged goods at a notion.

In the commercial circular from Mossrs. Gibson & lo., dated Manchester. Oct. 21, we find noticed, as a most preminent cause of the actual depression, "not "anly present had advices from our great Chinese "market, but the prospect of such continuing to arrive in that absence of confidence in monetary transactions "there, which must so inevitably be the result, and for a protracted period, of the complete and radical changes
which appear likely to be effected in the Government
and institutions of that vast Empire."

As to the Australian markets, The Melbourne Com-service Coronar states, that "Where goods purchased only about a month ago have been sold, if then deearly about a month are have been sold, if then delivered, at a predit of no less than 100 2 150 per
cent, new they would not realize enough to cover
the expenses. Private letters from Port Philip,
received last week, are also extremely unfavorable
with regard to the state of the markets. Goods contiane to pour in from all parts of the world, and the
prices they could command were so low, that rather
thus submit to immediate sactifices, ships were being

parchased in numbers, to be used for storage.

We can then not be surprised at the commercial circular centinuing to recordduliness and declining prices in the markets of the industrial districts. Thus we read in the circulars of Messrs: Fraser, Son & Co., dated Manchester, Oct. 21: "The extent of operations, "whether for the home trade, or for foreign parts, has been on an exceedingly limited scale, and prices have been on an exceedingly limited scale, and prices have
suffered throughout to a greater or lesser extent. The
further decline in § prints and madapolams may be
"stated at 1/d, to 3d, per piece; in 59 to 66 reed 31 in.
to 36 in. Shirtings 4/d to 6d, pet piece in 35-72
"reed shirtings, 3d, per piece; in 39 in. shirtings, of
low quality, weighing 5½ to 6 lbs., about 4/d, per
"piece; in 39 in. 20 to 64 reed shirtings 3d, per piece;
in 45 to 54 in. shirtings 4/d, to 7/d, per piece; in low 5
to 8 jaconets 1/d, and in 14 to 16 square jaconets
3d, per piece in Teloth 1/d, in long cloths 3d, per piece
"and it domestic of certain classes about 1-16d, per and in domestic of certain classes about 1-16d, per yard. In yarns, watered twists has declined the most "for commen and middling qualities, which may be considered as \$\frac{1}{2}\$. to \$\frac{1}{2}\$d. per lb. below last menth's quotations. Mufe yarns have been most affected in No.

40's, which have been selling at a reduction of
fully Id. per lb. from the highest point of the year.

Other carrs at \$20s. below 60 have been similarly "fully 1d per lb from the highest point of the year.

"Other yarns at 20s. below 60 have been similarly
"affected." As to the food market. The London
Wickly Dispatch states: "In so far as wheat is con"cerned, the opinions of farmers, as they proceed to erep will be shorter still than they anticipated. thrash their grain and count their stocks, is that the "deed they call it a half-crop." The wetness of the weather since about a fortnight, highly unfavorable for wheat-sowing and seeding in the ground, evokes, too, serious apprehensions for the harvest of 1854. From Oxfordshire it is reported as follows:

"As to the wheat crop, as a whole it is a miserable fail-are; farms that usually produce from 40 to 44 bushels per acre are this year yielding from 15 to 20 bushels; and some well cultivated wheat and bean lands are yielding but from \$1 to 10 bushels per acre. Potatoes sadly diseased, are an insignificant yield."

A Yorkshire report informs us that:

A Yorkshire report informs us that:

"The wet has caused a complete cessation of all-active out-door operations: and the remains of the latter harvest, we are sorry to say—all the beans, the bulk of spring wheat, and some oats, are, by being exposed to the action of the weather, rendered so soft as to prevent the hope that it can ever be fit to thrash after the drying winds of spring. It is, morrover, sadly sprouted, and a sad waste of this last resource will doubtless inevitably take place. We give a faint idea of the extent of the loss to which we now refer. Commencing at the Tees, and from thence to Cutterik, at Stekesley, and embracing the lowands of Cleveland, and eastward of Thirsk to the sea, westward of Harrowgate and from the Humber to the sea, vestward of Harrowgate and from the Humber to the sea, vest quantities of corn are abroad and spoiled by the wet, with a rainy sky overhead; a fell fifty per cent. of the potatoes irrevocably diseased, and a new demand for seed has sprang up, with small stocks of old corn. It is certain that the whole of the wheat growing districts of the country are deficient and spoiled beyond any former period within our recollection."

A Hertfordshire report states:

A Hertfordshire report states:

A Hertfordshire report states:

"It is very extraordinary at this period of the year not to have concluded the harcest in this country. Such, however, is the fact, as there are many fields of oats not yet certed, and a considerable portion of the spring-sown beans, with an occasional field of barley, indeed, there are some fields of lent corn not yet cut."

The Economist of last Saturday publishes the following table, showing the quantities of wheat and grains of all kinds, and of meal and flour of all kinds imported into the United Kingdom during the period from Jan 5 to Oct. 10, 1853:

Wheat Wheat meal, Cornofall Age of meal

which exp't'd	T. Miles	or flour.	kinds.	and fir of all
Russia, via	Q78.	ewis.	975	kinds, cwts.
Northern Ports	69,161	64	\$17,576	65
Ports within black				
Ses	764,406	-	1,029,100	
Bweden	8,556	15	3,805	13
Borway	-	1	561	
Denmark	52t 72h	8,291	753.941	5,214
Pressia	87 2 170	3,525	200,904	8,121
K'kl'nbg-Schwerin	114.259		146.601	-
Hanever	19,167		15.461	100
Oldenburg	2,000	60.000	201,297	· 55 HOS
Barecatic Towns	170,614	53,107	137,256	345
Bolland	56,634	316		502
Belgium	15,155	350	29,520	934
Channel Juida (for-		10000	4796	4.054
eign produce)	578	4.004	629	\$69,100
	96,452	807,016	476,281	100 /100
Portugal	4,217	- 4	21,657	
Asores	630	penned.	14,650	100.00
Spain	15,108	177,960	48 763	177,565
Cobraiter	-		4,564	
Italy, vis : Sardin-	1000481	10 150	2000	2.232
fen Territorien	7,153	2,263	8,355	40 ON
Tuscany	46,114	47,500	45,507	87,176
Papal Territories.	39,148	and the same	41.450	-
Raules and Sielly.	# ,616	.2	53,677	279
Austrian Terris'e's	44,164	101		77.79
Maltangen	26,593	-	56.211	-
Icalan lelands	12		10,130	
Greece	1,417		14,221	
Wall'his and Mol-			400 400	
davis	20,040	1	601,481	
flyrit	Z1,040	-	24,895 541,951	
Keypt	207,000	7,874	MO.750	4.221
Othe Turk'h Dom'n	Zin, wir	1/9/3	21,611	2000
Algerie			13.401	-
Morocco	44.0		200,000	2.5
Britial Ecat Indie.	265	982.216	67.65	
British N. America	45.00	2.385,000	600,000	
U. B. of America.	414 5014	2,000 (100)	27	
Bracil		144	-	145
Other Ports	6) /2	148		145
-		U 105 545	2,665,450	3.007762
Total	,776,922	8,000,749	* party uni	ALCA: N.799.507
The total of wheat	Missey 175	ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	3 4 4	Gen. 1 805 1000

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the however "

Now, this difference is noted to include the Chance of on the post-betterns or the threatened produktions in the chromotomed produktions in the case of produktions in the case of one from the continuent the continuent of the case in the case of the case o coveries in case of the roots prime required habits in applicable than on the continue. Therefore in contract more than the contract to the contract habits in contract habits to affected his a New Tarket was amounted to \$4.22.

Therefore or grain and \$1.00 out to their four forms. Lift quarters of grain and 4,000 avet to them. I would have been expertered will be prohibited after 20th Nevember wext. I mailly Depland has this was to back only to the usual susmer surplus of other nations while hestory to show the abrogation of the certa lates, it had at the disposition in scanner of want the firetign stocks accommission of the favorable seasons.

The Bookly Those (from its point of view, some up the schools of these disposition in the following terms.

The generative chartes a soluting the weather is more than to have two half a context, at this measure of the term the elementary of the seasons of the same the elementary of the seasons and the same the elementary of the region among me and make the chartes it region among me and the term and from the chartes it region among me and the transport was trained. We call mant was taxen and from the context meaning are not the same through and the forget was trained. We call mant was taxen and from the context meaning the context of the plaques of Bogdered.

Even the training the training the same through the plaques of Bogdered.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1853 The news from the East is checkered. First we have the report that on the 23d of October same Russian gun-boats, approaching the little Turkish fortreas of Itakehi, were fired upon by the Turks and lost about twenty men and four officers; and again that on the same day Ouser Pasha sent a reconnotitring party them Widdin to an isle of the Danube, and expelled the Corrects from it, putting the fact that the river can camby be crossed beyond any doubt, and fortifying the relet. Of course the Russo-Austrian organs are disappointed to see that the hostilities have begun with Kussian reverses, and therefore they have tried to put forth an explanation to the effect that the fort Isakchi has been destroyed by the Russians, and that the Turks when encountering the Cossacks on the islet of Widdin, fled first, though the Cossacks were like-wise panie-stricken; but now it is ascertained that the Russians did not had at Isakchi, and therefore could not have destroyed the fort, and that the islet of Widdn is really in the possession of the Furks, and that they cannot be hindered from crossing the Danube. But while every body must wish to see the Turks Prince Gorchakeff before it is reenforced, Lord Radclife has succeeded in inducing the Sultan to extend the period for awaiting the answer of the Czar to the let of November, and to suspend the hostilities up to that day. In the meantime we are informed that a new Russian corps, that of Gen. Osten Sacken, is crossing the Pruth and hastening to reenforce Prince Gorcha-As the English Government is averse to war and does not care for Turkey if it can only succeed in preventing the war from becoming European, it is its interest to have the army of Omer Pasha defeated, because after a Turkish deleat, it has yet one chance of fercing the Sultan to accept the Vienna note. Lard Ecdelifie therefore seeks to gain time for the Russians. Such pro ceedings, though very agreeable to the moneyed classes, create disgust with the people of England, and in spite of their proverbial loyalty, we see seme supicion aroused against Prince Albert, whose Eussian tendencies are well known. To-day's Times for instance, centains a letter protesting against the plan of creeting a statue to the Prince, as was con-templated by the Lord Mayor, who wishes to become a Knight or a Baronet: and it is worthy of notice that such a letter could appear in that paper. The Morning

such a letter could appear in that paper. The Morning Advertiser, the paper second in circulation, says again:

"It is saddening to think that, in the present position of affairs, public opinion in England can make no way, are exercise any influence. In a constitutional country that epinion ought to be respected, and when it is doubtful, it ought to be, under grave circumstances, elicited through the convocation of the Parliament. If court influences, demestic and icreign, be brought to the support of an unpopular Minister, so as to keep him in office, even when he himself appears to think that the time has come to make way for a more energetic successor, in compliance with the wishes of the country, those influences will run the risk of being considered dangerous to the interests, and incompatible with the honor of Great Britain; and it is the duty of any Prime Minister so situated, to persevere in his request to be allowed to retire from office, however unwilling any august personage may be to comply with that demand, and however strong may be the solicitations on the part of any other crowned head, [the King of Belgium, the uncle of Prince Albert and of the Queen] that he—such a Prime Minister—should continue to direct the helm of affairs.

Vely Pashs, the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, put the confidential question to the French Government, whether the Emperor might not object to the Sultan's employ-ing refugees in his army? The answer was that the Sultan must provide for his defense in the way he thought the most efficient, and that Emperor Napoleon would have no objection to any such measures as is cicrated by the emergencies of the case. It was like-wise believed in the best informed circles in Paris on Sunday evening, that Mr. Hubner, the Austrian Amtake toward the two belligerent parties, replied: "that "Austria will remain neutral as long as, in case of Turkish success, the Turkish army remain within Turkish Territory, the Principalities included; or in case of a defeat of Omer Pasha, as long as France and England do not materially assist the Port. Should the Turks cross the Pruth and enter Russia, or should the English and French commence active hostilities against the Russians, then Austria would openly come

"to the sid of the Czar."

Last week one of the London morning papers circulated the strange report that Emperor Napoleon desired to pay a visit to the Queen. It now turns out that it was a feeler thrown out by the French Government, and as the English press did not strongly de-nounce him, nor show its repugnance to such a visit, it is not impossible that he may cross the Channel

nounce him, nor show its repugnance to such a visit, it is not impossible that he may cross the Channel and visit England.

The prices of bread, milk and meat are again rising, but the weather has at last improved, and there is now hope that sowing can be done this year better than last. Yet the aspects are gloomy enough for the present year. The Mark Lane Express says:

"there aspects to be like prospect of a check to the upward movement; indeed, the probability is strongly in fever of a further rise. The deficiency in the produce of wheet has certainly not been exaggerated; of this we have daily proof, as in almost every instance where the produce of a given number of acres has been thrashed out, the yield in quarters has fallen there of expectation. This appears also to be the case in France; and we are inclined to think that the quantity of whast harvested in these two great bread consuming countries will turn out to be at least one third short of an usual average, and that the necessity of importing to provide for this enormous defliciency will, under almost any combination of circumstances, however favorable, cause quotations of wheat to rule high in all parts of the world up to next harvest."

The strikes of the cotton princes in Lancashire are extending. Above 60,000 workmen are on the streets because the masters have closed their mills in order to get unlimited control over their laborers. The former lavor right of the cotton to be achieved to extend the results the difficults we are little to and

et unlimited control over their laborers. The forme though, in the peace conferences and meetings, they express their belief that all international questions may be easier settled by an award of umpires than by war, yet they reject arbitration when the difficulty happens to occur not between Russia and Turkey, but between the masters of South Lancachire and their working

Propie.

The defeat of Prince Orbelian, the Russian General The defeat of Prince Orbelian, the Russian General in the Cancasus, has been confirmed, with the addition that Elizary) followed up his success and captured the small fort of Topre Kalch, on the Black Bea. The fort is of no great military importance, but the Circassians have got by it a communication with Turkey by sea, which cannot be sufficiently appreciated, now that Furkey is able and willing to provide the mountaineers with arms and amunitions. The papers, likewise, that Guyon and several other Generals and superior officers who formerly served in the Hungarian war, have got a command at Batun, but this is a hook. The Turkish mand at Batun, but this less how. The Turkist army at Batun is under the command of Abdi Pasha, native of Circassia, and the Hungarians in Turkey with the exception of those who, from the beginning have served under Omer Pacha, have not yet been on have served under Omer Parka, have not yet been employed in active cervice, yet they are to be employed in the corps of Erzerum. On the other hand there is no doubt whatever, that the Bullen has recognized the independence of Circassia, and has sent powder and maskets in those gallant fees of Russia. Will the Cabinat of Washington and the Merchants of New England and Vashington and the Merchants of New England and Follow the step of the Bullan? A cargo of revolvers and rifes might be well sold in the mountains of Day bestan. The aristocratic and Pandavist portion of the Pollish emigration, the men of Prince Courtorysh, and of Court Zemoukh are working hard at Coustantiantiands. of Count Zamorki, are working hard at Constantinopia to get permission to form a Relavonic Christian Legion, and General Klapka, the Hungarian, having fallon into The test of wheels... Specific 1,800,000 to 2,700,000 the specific property of the specific prop

The dec to you in the Mayon as Don, but the Orthon house at the acts district, and payment the acts district mode in the second of the acts of the act

that are styled by that increments paper, behaves in a most exemplary was of control climation, they dried an wine and on intestacting spirits. Whoseer some the Russians and Turks in accession, says freely that the Russians are barbarians and the Turks of elizari gordioner. Public opinion in England is doubledly taking the part of the Turks, in spite of Mosers Colden and Bright, and in spite of The Times. The attempts to reme the spirit of bigetry for Russia on account of her nominal Christianity have signally failed, while the meetings for Turkey, denouncing the want of cathe meetings for Turkey, denouncing the want of ca-pacity and the double dealing of Western diplomacy, increase in number, though the professional politicians to not like to be reived up with the movement, which is very disagreeable to the moneyed classes and to the aristocracy. You know the Exchanges and the Courts without exception, strong sympathies with

In my last letter I have mentioned the way in which In my last letter I have mentioned the way in which Lord Redelifie overtranched the French Ambessador M. De La Cour at Constantinople, who has compromised the influence of France by his over-zeal in resommending the acceptance of the Vienna note even after its rejection by Russia. The French papers of to-day bring the information of his recall, though they are not informed about the incident which brought about this result. A semi-official statement in the Moniteer about the Eastern question does not give any further precise information about the views of the French Emperor; yet it contains the assurance that the negotiations will be carried on by Austria and especially by Prussia, even after the war has begun. But few persons believe that the Czar will accept such proposals as the Sultan

could sign with bonor.

The Greeks in the Morm and in London and Man-The Greeks in the Moria and in London and Mun-chester are reising money for an agitation, or if needed, for actual war, with a view to a reconstruction of the Byzantine Empire, under a Prince of the Russian house, as soon as the Turks are defeated by Russia. Those good gentlemen have until now shown a consid-erable talent for making money, but it does not see a that their political foresight is very great. A few months will show that the power of the Czar stands on feet of city like Nebucadnazzar's colossus. The unsoldierlike remarks of The Times that the season does not allow a

remarks of The Times that the season does not allow a campaign either in Bulgaria or in Moldowallachia have now been abandoned even by that paper.

An interesting experiment, which may become important in respect to lighting the streets of cities, has astonished the people of Berlin. A Mr. Goldhammer placed his apparatus, which he calls the Electric Sun, on the balcony of the Hotel de Russin, and directing the rays upon the Museum, at a distance of nearly 40) yards, he lit up the whole vicinity in a way far superior to gas. It is said that people were able to read small print by that light at a distance of more than 209 yards. A meeting has been held at Manehester, in order to establish a Society for the suppression of all traffic in spirituous liquors, by act of Parliament. It is time to do semething in that direction, for the drunkenness of England is frightful. Yet, as Parliament has, in the last three centuries, swept away all the power of local legislation in the counties and cities, and has continually centralized power, the Association will scarcely succeed, since a sweeping measure, extending all ov the United Kingdom, cannot be expected from any Par-liament. It is really astonishing how the ideas of des-potic centralization are propagated by the so-called Radicals of the Manchester school, and by the Whigs who are renowned for Liberalism. It is time that some historian should take up that view, and give us not only the history of the struggle between Parliament and the Crown, but ilkewise between Parliament and the Municipalities. It was by degrading them, and by en-croaching on local self-government, that the present state of England, with all its enormities, has been

We have nothing by this arrival of the slightest political importance. From the omission of the words "to meet "for dispatch of business," in proceeding Parliament, it is supposed a further prorogation will take place, provided the Turkish affair does not become too serious in the in-

The discontent prevailing among the colliers and opera-tives, at present on the strike in Lancashire, has broken out in desperate riots at Wigan. On the evening of Fri-day, 28th, a meeting of the representatives of the em-ployers was held at the Royal Hotel, Wigan, when it was resolved that the operatives should have the offer to re-turn to their work, within a fortnight, at their former scale of wages, and if this were not acceded to the mines would be closed permanently, until the men were starved into submission. The discontent prevailing among the colliers and opera-

be closed permanently, until the men were starved into submission.

On this becoming known to the miners they proceeded to smash the windows of the hotel, and to "mob" the employers, and at length proceeded to acts of greater violence. The police, about a dozen in number, were totally inefficient against the crowd, a thousand strong. There was an extra police force in the shape of fifty constables specially enrelied, but on the first appearance of danger these worthies turned and fied! This encouraged the rioters to act pretty much as they pleased, and their pleasure was to pillage the stores and to set fire to the dwellings of the employers. The Royal Hotel was first sacked, and set on fire, and the drinks found at the bar and in the collars were distributed among the crowd.

and the dimes found at the best and in the charast well arbitated among the crowd.

Next the mob rushed along the various streets, extinguishing the lamps, and smashing the windows in which lights were. The police station, the Victoria Hotel, and the Clarence Hotel, were then attacked and more or less damaged. Mr. Taylor's mansion, for the firm of Taylor & Brothers, cotton spinners.) was beseiged from and rear, and left such a wreck that next day the doors and windows had to be boarded up. At this juncture, a cry. of "the soldiers "are coming!" had the effect of causing the rioters to run, but finding it a false alarm, they proceeded to the house and fectory of Mr. Johnson, cotton spinner, which they speedily gutted. Mr. Johnson and his family fortunately excepted by the rear, while the rulinars were entering the house from the street. Furniture to the value of £500 was torn to pieces in his house, in a few minutes.

The rioters having taken the fire from the grates, built it on the drawing room floor, and piled on it pictures, curtains, books, and the remains of pianos and of an organ they had smashed. The mirrors they threw out of windows; cut up all the chairs and sofus, and beat the heavier furniture to pieces. Having thus slaked their ferocity, they proceeded to satisfy their hunger by plandering the provision stores, and were laboring hearthly in this vocation, when 150 soldiers marched into the place, and the valiant rioten dispersed like mist. On Saturday, all was quiet, and five arrests (boys) were made by the vigilant constables. Sunday also passed without distarbance.

On Monday night an attack was made on the saw-mills attached to the colliery of the Earl of Balcarras. One hundred and fifty colliers when had been brought from Wales to supply the place of the turn outs were lodged within, and the attack was to take vengeance on them as interlopers. These men fired upon the attacking crowd and killed one, who was carried off by his comrades. A message was dispatched to Wigan for the soldiers, but ere tributed among the crowd.

Next the mob rushed along the various streets, extin-

A screw clipper called the victoria, had made the ran from Gravescud, England, to Adelaide, South Australia, in 59 days, 224 hours: and the Argo propeller in 64 days. The Stormway, Aberdeen clipper, arrived at Liverpool, Bonday, Oct. 31, having salied from Canton, July 15, and made the trip in 107 days. The cholera was subsiding.

IRELAND.

From Our Own Correspondent DURLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1853. I Quarrels are universal—in the Church and in the State—in Downing st. and outside—between the mem-ters of the Government themselves, and between the ters of the Government themselves, and between the Government and others—among clerics and between clerics and civilians—about money matters and about prayers—as to the incomes of men and the beauty of the women—our newspapers have got into a perpetual anar), as if the approach of winter had ruffled all men's spirits and sourced their tempers. I do not now speak of the great quarrel "on the banks of the dark rolling "Danabe"—of that more by and by. Only the parties of the great quarrel "on the banks of the dark rolling "Danahe"—of that, more by and by. Only the parties are in to have been in the mood of the two great war loving Powers of old. "I carry in this" said the one—holding out the folds of his toga—" peace and "war. Takeyour choice." "Peace or war, "answered the other. "War," shouted the Roman, and "War," shouted the Caribagenian Sanate, till the Sanate house rang with the sounds, which were taken up outside and rolled through the city, as if it had been the jubilice note of victory. But they both got enough of it hebre all was over.

all was over.

Dr. Caniwell, Bishop of Meath, thinks he has get the Income Tax Commissioners in a dilimina. They call upon him for a return of his income as Dishop of Meath. But the "Authorities" Act. indicts a possity on him, if he call himself Dishop of Meath. How was

in althor commute it has a replicated accommands in within all greaters, has not one Provincial From by the new attention to be used to be part of the area of their seaporates to the part of the follows papers to an it, claiming provide the first may show a face the opening of their mice that make tempton is discretely and act, have by their presence added as atribuled, to its leaves and attention, the pairs of beauty for the Par Wast it, impose The Invested Alexander and attention the pairs of beauty for the Par Wast it, impose The Invested Alexander and its action of the pairs of the of the pair

we think such an seasottom sufficiently ametrorector, by simply repeating the universally expressed opinions of the frequenters of the Exhibition, that Limerick, now as ever precument for the beauty of the gentler sea, has by its levely representatives, wan that proud distinction. Their style of beauty will remind the classic reader of the happy description of the mystic writings by an ancient poet, 'like chony dark and yet splendid.' What "exclaims The Cork Constitution of the language of the course of the season. willings by an archive exclaims The Cork Constitution, "tell any that have lingered through the season,
"in the halls of that gorgeous edifice, that there have
"been any whose perfect figures and faultiess features
"have more successfully thrown into the shade the
"glittering show that surrounded them, than the dam"fels of the beautiful city." The grave Press of Uister, like Jupiter in the case of the rival goddesses,
does not pretend to decide; and as there is no Paris to
sit in judgment, will not venture to place in competisit in judgment, will not venture to place in competi-tion their Northern beauties. While The Dablia Warder alleges that it's "quite a hallucination all the time, for they were Metropolitan belies all the time that so enraptured the bewhiskered and bemustached vis-

I have not included in the "quarrels" the rupture of the Tenant League, because that quarrel is at an end for the present. The question at issue between Dr. McKnight, the leader of the Northers, and Mr. Lucas, the leader of the Southrons-which have led the latter of these gen tlemen to charge the former as being a dealer in mitigated unveracities," the production of a " wicked mind," and the former to bring in Sharman Grawford to "mind, and the former to bring in Sharman drawford or prove that the latter is such an "uncorapulous "falsifier" that no conversation should be held with him, "except in the presence of witnesses"—are placed in abeyance until Parliament meets, when, as last session, the tedium of dull debates will be relieved by the in-terludes of "questions" to be asked and tongue giadi-atorship, in discussions arising from them and the answers.

These gentlemen and their respective adherents. have betaken themselves to the more profitable task o preparing for the business of the next session. Both parties think that a settlement of the land question is as necessary as ever, -notwithstanding the change that have taken place, in the destruction of the cottle tenantry, the partial restoration of the potato crop, the downfall of conners, the rise of prices and of reats, the decrease of population, the operation of the Eu-cumbered Estates Court, and the gradual improvement cumbered Estates Court, and the gradual improvement in methods of cultivation. The protection of the law is as necessary as ever, to secure to the tenant the fruits of his capital, industry and skill. The Northerns fall back upon the bill that—by the united efforts of the Government and the Tenantrighters—passed the Commons,— with such improvements as may be practicable. To get public opinion to bear on the Lords, where it was stopped, will now be their great object,—public opinion, not only in Ireland but in Scotland and England.

Mr. Lucas, in an address to his constituents of Meath, takes a wider range; and as his suggestions of topics for a three day's conference may be supposed to tepies for a three day's conference may be supposed to form the policy of the "Independent Party" next ses-sion, I may sketch them. First of all. "The Tenant League Land bill" in its entirety. Then "religious "equality," both as it regards the grievance of the Church Establishment as a whole, and the particular inconveniences and oppressions of it in d-tail. Next, the obtaining the aid of Government to individual enthe obtaining fie and of obserment to invalidate terprise—after the manner in which the decaying manufacturers of Belgium have been revived within the last ten years—through local institutions which do not exist in Ireland—consistently with the principles of free trade and the ordinary rules of commerce. Mr. Lucas says: "The difference between the high wages "of Great Britain, as manifested in the recent strikes, and the proverbially low wages of Ireland, is, or may be made, a perfect California to this island, and a means of effecting such a revolution in the fortunes

"of the country, as she has never yet experienced."

After these, follow "Local Institutions"—something like Milner Gibson's plan of "Financial County" Boards"—as a reform of the present Grand Jury system; and Boards for the regulation and self-govern-ment of towns; and reform of Parliament, both in giv-ing additional members, increasing the voters, and the llot; and finally, Work-House amelioration and Post-Office improvement.

Office improvement.

Whatever people may say about the particular topics, if Mr. Lucas's suggestion be adopted by the men of Meath, and a three or four days conference of himself and forty or fifty of the leading and intelligent electors be held—and if this course be adopted by the Independent Party," it might lead to improvement of the representative system—make Members more careful, and give electors a greater interest in their

Conduct.

Thomas O'Hagan, the eminent Queen's Counsel—himself a Belfast man—delivered a lecture the other evening before the "Belfast Workingmen's Associain the Music Hall of that town, on "The In-"tion," in the Music Hall of that town, on "The In"dustrial and Social Aspects of Ireland." It was universully considered as a noble specimen of accurate
statement and eloquent declamation. I have not room
for any of those bursts of oratory that called forth so
often peals of applause; but I select a couple of statements bearing on the agricultural and industrial prog-

ress of the country.
"The effect of the famine has been, that nearly cloven "The effect of the famine has been, that nearly eleven hundred inselvent landlords have transferred their estates to other hands—that one twelfth of the area of Irelands has changed its owners—that some ten millions of capital have been invested in the purchase of property from the Encumbered Estates Court—and that a new propietary, fourfold the number of the old, have taken their places. These are facts of agreat significance. They indicate, undoubtedly, a lamentable change in the condition of many individuals; some of them answerable for their own destruction, through their own improvidence, but very meny the victim of improvidence of others. [Hear, hear.] There is no pleasure in the spectacle of rain; and it were a vulgar baseness to rejoice at the overthrow of old names and honorable titles.

"Men are we and must grieve when even the shade Of that which once was graat has passed away."

Neither let us imagine that, in all cases, the new posses-

Men are we, and men grieve when even the shade.

Of that which core we great has passed away.

Neither let us imagine that, in all cases, the new possesors are better than the old; for the owner of a moderate estate is not necessarily more kind to his dependants than the lord of a great principality, and the tenant is by no means assured of more liberal treatment from the communical speculator in land than from the representative of an ancient race. But, taking all this into account, and remembering that crowds of persons who had charges on the encumbered properties have been subjected to serious loss, and some of them reduced to beggary, we shall yet be justified in believing that the substitution of a solvent for an involvent property must be of great advantage to Ireland. [Loud cheers.] Another very cheering consideration is suggested by the facts which I have stated. While so many insolvent landlords have given place to so many independent men, who have found an opportunity of invosting that dormant capital, of which so much has long existed uselessly among us, more than two thirds of them are persons of comparatively moderate means. The total number of the new purchasers, on the 31st of March, 1851, was 3,495; and of these, 1,525 had bought small properties cesting less than £2,000, and 630 had bought properties cesting less than £2,000, and 630 had bought properties costing less than £2,000, and 630 had bought properties costing less than £2,000, and four had bought properties costing less than £2,000, and four had bought properties costing less than £2,000, and four had bought properties costing less than £2,000, and four had bought properties costing less than £2,000, and four had bought properties costing less than £2,000, and four had bought properties costing less than £2,000 and four had bought properties costing less than £2,000 and four had bought properties costing less than £2,000 and four had bought properties costing less than £2,000 and four had bought properties costing less than £2,000 and

PERHILIDATE IS not to be had among us in sufficient "Extilical labor is not to be had among us in antitional planty of this promote, and one manufactures have up little, in many instances, to the managers of week houses, to the town to the grown in the promote first the sum paragrass for the united with the first sum paragrass for the united without the first sum paragrass for the paragrass of the first sum paragrass for the paragrass of the first sum paragrass for the paragrass of paragrass for the paragrass fo

AND STREET SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

the state of the second of the state of the

cries against the College of Maynooth for many years past. The activity of the priests in the Repeal Agitation—their well-known hatred of the Irish Church Establishment—the "no-Popery" agitation in England and Scotland—the determination to have a Catholic University to oppose, as was alleged, the Queen's University, consisting of the Cork, Galway, and Belfast Colleges, and the asserted success of the Irish Church Mission all conspired to create opposition to the grant when it came before Parliament. To obviate this, Sir Robert came before Parliament. To obviate this, Sir Robert Peel increased the grant to nearly £39,000 per anneau, and placed it on "the Consolidated Fund." But the increase did not muzzle the priesthood; and the agi-tation against the endowment only became the more violent and general.

A commission was appointed last session to investi-gate the whole subject of the Maynooth establishment, -the effect of the late augmentation of the endow-ment,-the studies pursued,-the doctrines taught,the men sent forth. The commission has been sitting in Dublin Castle for some time. They have examine professors, students, and priests,—have issued circu-lars to Bishops and Deans for information,—and now some elegymen of the Established Church and Mission-aries, formerly students of Maynooth and Roman Cath-olic priests—have offered themselves for examination. olic priests—Lave olicred themselves for examination.
The Commissioners, some of whom—as the Earl of
Harreby, the chairman—are high Protestants,—others,
as Judge Pigott, as decided Roman Catholics, have adjourned to meet in December,—having, meantime, pondered the mass of evidence before them—to prepare
their report for Parliament. The most contradictory rumors are affeat as to what the report is likely to be but one thing is certain, it will afford more than one

but one thing is certain, it will aford more than one field day discussion in Parliament.

The Darganeum is the true quieter of the jarring elements that, but for something of the kind, threaten to discolve society. It is not only in Ireland that religious fends run high—in Sweden, Italy—everywhere intolerance and resistance to it produce agitation.—

The Protestant Baptists as well as the Roman Catholies are persecuted in Sweden because their conciences are not tuned to harmonize with the music of the State religion. In Florence, though the Scotlish Tract distributor is free, many Italian dissidents from the Duke's religion are in prison. And their friends come to the English Minister—Sir Culling Eardly—and Dr. Steane also, to get his interference, forgetting that it is more than he and his colleagues can do, to give full ope to prosely tism at home and, at the same time,

ep the peace. It is true, there may be something in the Tuscan Duke's saying. Going along the street the other day, some one let fall some water from a high window on his head. Of course, the offender ran down hastily and, falling on her knees, apologised. "No matter," said the Duke. Then, turning to his attendant: "It was "well, however," said he, "that it was, not to one of "the English it happened or I should have been pesticated with diplomatic letters to no end." There may be a courting persecution, from the assurance of the powerful protection of England, but he might let them alone, to follow their noses, as the Duchess of Hamil-ton's Maid said, the other day, when some one was praising her fine Roman nose, and lamenting that she should have gone to Rome. "Didn't she do right," said she, "to follow her nose?"

said she, "to follow her nose?"

Well, the Darganeum is the true pacificator. The first branch of it closed yesterday—the Exhibition—having had 24,000 within it on Saturday. This evening, the Exhibitors entertain him at a banquet. This is the second. The first was a perfect success, even in the repayment of the outlay, with interest, and a surplus for industrial accountment. plus for industrial encouragement. Then comes the third branch—the Dargan Institute—which is uniting all classes and creeds in an effort for the education and training of the humbler classes in industrial science

There is a trial now going on-wifich has lasted several days, and will go on for some time yet—which, from the respectability of the party implicated, is creating great interest. A Miss Margaret Cantwell, proprietress of a boarding-school in Hardwicke-place, opposite St. George's Church—one of seven sisters—niece to the Bishep of Meath (R. C.) and sister to an eminent solicitor, stands charged with steal satin velvet ribbon, in the establishment of Cannock & White, one of the great "monster houses." If convicted, ruin to her establishment: if acquitted, heavy

damages against theirs.

The dismissal of Professor Maurice from the King's College, London, on the ground of "heresy," is ore ating a sensation here as well as in London.

The Matriculation at the opening of the session in the Queen's Colleges, of Galway, Cork, and Bellist, is considered satisfactory by the friends of these institu-

Queens's Colleges, of Galway, Cork, and Bellias, isconsidered satisfactory by the friends of these institutions, there being an increase in the number of studeuts, and the proportions of the religious denominations being maintained.

The Right Rev. Dr. Ponsonby, Lord Bishop of Derry and
Raphee, died, 18th, at his Palace, Derry, in his 83d year.
His successor is not known.

Lord Cloneurry is deed, aged 81. He is succeeded in
his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Edward
Lawless.

On 57th alt., 18,863 persons visited the Dublin Exhibition,
and on the 19th 13,000, being the largest attendance of any
days since the opening. On Monday evening, 31st, the
Exhibition was closed with due solemnities by the LordLendensant, and in a few days the public will be enlightened as to the success of the enterprise, in a financial point
of view. It seems barely possible that Mr. Dargar has
escaped without loss. The exhibitors proposed giving him
a grand barquet, on Wednesday, Nov. 2.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

There is no home political news of interest. The report that the corenation is at hand, is again revived.

Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers is officially announced as Ambassador to Constentinople, and will set out forthwith. He takes with him a numerous staff, all military men of various arms. He himself is more a soldier than a diplomatist. The following is interesting. It is from the Journal de St. Quentus, giving details of a visit which the Emperor and Empress recently paid to the prison fortress of Ham:

"On Wednesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, the Princess Matialle, and some persons of the Court, arrived here saceguito. Without having given any infination of his intention, he proceeded at once to the fortress, his former prison during a period of six years, and when he crossed the drawbridge his features appeared much changed—his emotion was groat.

"His Mejesty then went to the gate through which he had effected his escape, and the porter having opened it the Emperor immediately related to the Empress, with the greatest detail, all the circumstances of his fight. He afterward ascended to his old apartment, and when they actived there the Empress threw herself into his arms and he subsected her with a tender emotion. After this scene the Empress of those which he had formerly cuitivated. The Empress placked came branches and distributed there are an and whe is mouraful sande.

"A simple and fingal repost was then acryved to their Magastis under the traces in the court of the first, and their Magastis under the traces in the court of the first, and their Magastis under the traces in the court of the first, and their Magastis under the traces in the court of the first, and their Magastis under the traces in the court of the first, and their Magastis were still ecoupted in partalogs of it when Magastis were still ecoupted in partalogs of the second.

"A simple and fingal repair was then acryed to their Magarica under the trees in the court of the first, and their Magarica were still occupied in partiabling of it when M. Albart, the Mayon arrived, accompanied by the civil and occlusionatical authorities, and by the Bishop of Afras, tomorty cure in the village, when the Emperor was confined by the fortiers. The runner being appear alread that Majorites with head evice of "Vivo'l Emperor was among us, a covered soon accombined, and saluted their Majorites with head evice of "Vivo'l Emperor and the Majorites with head evice of "Vivo'l Emperor and accompanied them to the soins of the town."

the gates of the form.

The gates of the form.

Chergod times those for Lands Bonaparto.

The following are the terms to which the Minister of the Interfer examined the article isostroic in The Monter of the 19th of the orth, or the Tarkish and Kussian differences, to the French of Departments.

best of the Minister of War, on the subject of accounting the growth of cotton in Algeria. By the first of the decrease it is provided, first, that cotton seed shall confine to be faresished by the Government to the colonita; sond, that for three years from 1854 the Government and possession of the produces at a price to be fixed each year cording to quantity, third, that at the capitation of the cordinate shall be given for two years from the approximate shall be given for two years from the exposition of the cotton of Algeria; fourth, that for two years from 1854 premiums shall be given for the introduction of machines for the use of planters; and fifth the there shall be provincied premium, three for each province of Algeria, of 2,000f, 2,000f, to the planter who produce the heat specimen and the largest quantities by the second decree a sum of 100,000 frames is two printed from the civil list, to form an annual peace of 20,000 frames, to be called the Emperor's price for an exposurement of Algerian cotton growing.

Beveral Foliah refugees having applied for paspent to Turkey, they have been promptly granted, on condition that the beariers do not return to France.

A rumor geine magnitude, that the Municipal Cassell Paris, becoming uneasy at the heavy exposes each upon it by the indemnity to the bakers, is about to the works, also, to selicit permission to contract a new loss.

Activity was still noticeable in the Navy Yards.

MR SOULE'S PRESENTATION TO THE QUEEN On the evening of the 22d, Mr. Soule, Minister of the United States to Spain, was admitted to an animal with the Queen. The Queen was attended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by the officers of the Palace. After being ushered in with the usual conmonies. Mr. Soule handed to the Queen the Presider. letter accrediting him as Envoy to the Spanish Can and then addressed her as follows, in the English laguage:

"Manan: In delivering the letter which accredis as "MADAN! In delivering the inter which screen as as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentary of the United States of America to the Court of your Majory, I cannot dispense with expressing the satisfaction is aper-ence in having only to give the most friendly assurance to your royal person, and to the people confided to your 5. rection and solicitude. The respected chief who presides this moment over the destinies of America anxiously 4 sires that the best understanding should characterize the relations of his Government with that of your Majesty; and would be to me a gratification, as it is a duty, to cultivate and develop every event calculated to render more last mate the ties of interest which exist between Spain and the United States, and to strengthen the bonds which unite the two powers. I offer, Madam, to your Majesty, my sincere wishes for the welfare of your royal person and angust family. May the reign of your Majesty be fortunate and fruitful in events destined to render your people happy and

To this address the Queen replied as follows:

Queen Isabella's Reply.
"Mossieur the Minister: I have heard with sath the assurance you have given to me relative to the friend; sentiments of the President of the United States, and I feel pleasure in assuring you that they are not surpused by se which animate me for his person and for your country. Those new assurances, always grateful to me, convince me more and more of the interest which Spain, as well as the United States, have to preserve and draw closer their former relations. In me, your Excellency will find the best dispo sitions, and in my Government, the sincerest colperation for the accomplishment of so important and so desirable an

The European papers had revived the statement that Mr. Sonie's arst act would be to offer to purchase Cala. Gen. Pezuela was preparing to leave for the Captainer-General of Cuba, and is invested with the powers formerly

Gen. Pezuela was preparing to leave for the Captainer-General of Cuba, and is invested with the powers formedy enjoyed by the Vicercy.

Several royal decrees are published for Cuba. By one the Andiencia Court of Puerto Principe is suppressed as the Andiencia Court of Puerto Principe is suppressed as the respective of the total Rayana. By another, the third or central military commandancy of Cuba is suppressed, as well as the intendency of Puerto Principe, and the island is to be divided into two departments, to be called Eustern and Western Cuba, the capitals of which are Havana and Santiago de Cuba respectively, and the dividing line the eastern limits of the Lieutenant Governorship of Santa Espiritus—each to be governed, as respects aditary and political effairs, by a Commander in Chief, dependent on the Captain General; and as regards economic manage, by an Intendant of Finance, under the direction of the Septimendent General of the island. By a third decreaser of the courts, a reval order further conacts that General Prevales, Norzagary and Pavia, Captains General of Cabarana Prevales, Norzagary and Pavia, Captains General of Cabarana is appointed Director General of the Colonias Seas Meza and Sandino y Miranda, late Superintendent General of Cuba and the Philippines, are put on half pay. There are other changes of less importance.

We mention more for the purpose of keeping currency of the news, than for any credit to be attached to it, that rumor prevails in the French capital that indicating of the Queen Dona Maria da Gloria, to be king. The name of Narvaez is used in connection with this report.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia has just taken a step which a already exciting attention throughout Italy. A royal a cree nominating ten new Senators, contains the names of Count Casati, Podesta of Milan in the memorable Mark, 1848, and of Count Borremeo, an eminent Lombard subwhose nightful revenues are now confacated by Austra. where rightful revenues are now connected by Austo.
The other Senators are the Marquis d'Azeglio, as Ains
ter; G. Andiffredi, Commandan: Gauteri, Chevaller des
net, V. Roncall, Advocate Rosei, Marquis Sasii, and G. E.
Seilla.

AUSTRIA.

From Vienns we have rumors of contemplated rising at Milan and elsewhere in misgoverned flaly. As the reports are Austrian in their origin, and are cridently be tended to do mischief, we refrain from transcribing to vague statements that are made in the "Austrian" pages. B. Szemerc, a Hungarian, who appears to be converse with the facts, writes a letter to the London pages, it which he status, incidentally, that the relies recently form are the genuine regains of Hungary, and not as was appeared, spurious imitations to make a show at the East ror's coronation.

GREECE.

The official journal of Athens, October 17, coalsies a article contending for the strict neutrality of Greecs, or reprehending those who attempt to create a hatred to Turkey.

OVERLAND INDIAN MAIL

OVERLAND INDIAN MAIL

Details of the Indian mail had been received in Experimental Content of the news had been already telegraphs, at the papers to hand contain little additional. Concluded a counts from India and China show little inform previous advices, except that the activity as prevailed at Bombay and Calcutta had in some forms of have been nearly suspended, while at Shangbai, it is that the chinese ports generally business to have been nearly suspended, while at Shangbai, it is clearly the produce were scarcely practice except in exchange for opium or bullion. The Chinese bellion was spreading. The state of affairs in Bombar was very unsatisfactory to the British.

The same steamer brings the Egyptian mail, from his andria Oct. 19. Abbas racha had forbidded the excition of breadstaffs, but would allow ships losding the was in an unsattled state.

The Nile life this year risen higher than it has daright list to years. Almost the entire valley of Erry and sheet of water, and travelers proceed to the Pracheston, an excursion which in ordinary time securities of the course rise from Ghizoh, the nearest point at river. The damage done to the crops by the water is very great, and very extensive tracks of make with Indian Corn are covered with from three is first orly saved by the inhabitants raising embankars only saved by the inhabitants raising embankars and the demands for grain from Turkey, the Vicerejax and the demands for grain from Turkey, the Vicerejax and the demands for grain from Turkey, the Vicerejax and the demands for grain

THE DOWNTERN REPORLIC.—Advices from St. Design to Sept. 23, state that the Republic was in a state of public

The Government had received a communication from a Governor of one of the Dutch West India Islands de-28th August, announcing that the latter had been are by the Netherlands Government with a commission is of brate a treaty of peace, communication is a brate a treaty of peace, commerce and navigation and Deminican Republic. One or more commissioner as be appointed by the latter for that purpose, and to provide the Christian Research

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

to Curaçoa to negotiate it.

Liverpool Cotton Market Nov. 1-2.8